## FREE TRADERS' DEADLY BLOW AT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Reversal of the Revenue System Founded by the Fathers-Widening and Intensifying Distress-High Tariff on Sugar Retained.

Chairman Morrison and Mr. Hewitt, of the committee on ways and means, have completed the report of the majority of the committee to accompany the tariff bill, which will be reported to the House to-lay. The salient points of the report are given

After quotatious from the messages of Presidents Arthur and Cleveland, setting forth the necessity of tariff revision, the reopri continues:

forth the necessity of tariff revision, the recopit continues:

The treasury re-cipts for the fiscal year 1833 were tith and 705.28. The increased receipts from customs and internal taxes, the stringing sources of revenue, for the months of the fiscal year of 1898 already past, over the receipts of the same months of ast year, justify the self-mate that the receipts for the present facal year will exceed \$255,000,000. Nor may our annual treasury receipts be cone cited again to fail below that sum without reduced taxation, maximum as these receipts result chiefly from the taxes on articles of necessity and confort to be consumed in continually intra-dag quantities with our ever growing possition. The exponditures for the feast year 1835, including pensions and the legal requirements of the public debt were 1805, \$39.70.51. Notifier "the actual needs of an economical administration of the government" nor the particular expectations of the neon-based partiture, and we may safely estimate the annual expenditure of this sucremous annual expenditure.

The reductions to result from the proposed.

may safely estimate the animal surplus to exceed \$10,000,000.

The reductions to result from the proposed bill are within this estimated surplus, and a little exceed \$21,000,000 on the basis of List year's importations.

Reference is made to Secretary Manulus's views, as expressed in his first annual report, touching the fill effects of the mainten nace of war duties, pointing out inequalities in the present isw, and favoring the almission, frost of duty, of raw materials, of which the report says: "These views of Secretary Manulus as to the existing condition of the cuistoms service and triff taxation are not partisan, but are in accord with the views pressed on Congress by his predecessors, Secretarias Folger and Maccullock."

Cullich."
It is the purpose of the bill reported to correct some of the classifications, rid the custom laws of the complications of which the Secretary complains, and so change these laws for the better that they will be capable of being administered with impartiality to all our were chart of the control of the complex of the control of the complex of the control of the control

administered with impartiality to ail our merchants.

The duties intended to be removed by the bill are chiefly those which tax articles used by our own meufacturers, which now subject all m to a hopeless competition at home and abroad with the manufacturing nations, none of which taxes such materials, that our own manufacturers may successfully compete, both at home and abroad, with the manufacturing nations which do not tax such materials, that securing markets for the products of hants now idle for went of work to do. Some of the materials upon which great industries are built, such as wood, sall, hemp, and wood are placed on the free list.

It appears that the attempt to make wool growing profitable by the use of the taxing power has not been successful, while the tax has been the great national hindrance to the woolen manufacturing industry, as well as a most grievous burden upon ail buyers of woolen clathing.

In some of the schedules wherein rutes are

most grievous burden upon all bayers of woolen clathing.

In some of the scholules wherein rates are proposed to be reduced, especially woolen and fax, henry, jute, or linens, the industries are left substant, ally the same, if not greater advantages than under existing laws. Other substantial that the same if not greater advantages than under existing laws. Other substantial that the same if not greater advantages than under existing laws. Other substantial that the series of the series

to enforce the law. So long as the present complicated teriff shall exist, and duties are imposed upon more than 4,000 articles, largely entite to advalorem hites, these exist will cottinue. All that Congress can do, in the absence of a gin ral revision of the tariff with new and simple classifications, is to provide for each cause of complaint as it artises. In the bill proposed the most pressing and prominent of the grievances are dealt with.

THE MINORITY REPORT. The Minority Report.

The report of the Republican minority, which has been prepared by Representative McKiniey, of Ohio, begins with the statement that the substitute agreed upon by the majority is a new creation, and embodies little matter that was included in the original bill, as introduced by the chairman. After reciting in detail the various articles—wool, lish, timber, hemp, and light fibers, and salt—which it is proposed to place upon the free list and the reduction to be made in manufactured goods, the minority report asys:

says:

The majority assert that in the year 18% the average rate of only upon imperied goods a little exceeded 47 per cent, but this only means that prices and value were univally low, and furnishes no justification for the bill. What the average ad valorum rate of duty will be under our tariff laws, if amended by this till, is left to consecture, for the majority re-What the average ad valorem rate of duty will be under our tariff laws, if amended by this bill, is left to conjecture, for the majority report docs not disables even an estimate, but whether it will be bigher or lower than the present will depend upon values. Nothing is more unsound and all allows than to assume that a reduction of duties is demanded whom average ad valorem rates show a high percentage. In times of business depression and low prices the ad valorem egresponding with the specific outes show increased percentages over priods of high prices, because, as everybody knows, or ought to know, a riven specific duties show increased percentages over priods of high prices, because, as everybody knows, or ought to know, a riven specific duties in a larger personal to the second of a low value then it is of a high one.

\* \* To have a reduction of tariff duties upon the present buildness condition and the present of a low values and unique of a low values and ought to.

The majority says: "The rate of luty a on import digood, subject to duty is as low as so on some and higher than 201 per cent, on others."

Is it not a rome kable fact after this state-

as low as 3 on some and higher than 20) per cent, on others."

Is it not a rome kable fact after this statement that the full of the committee does not correct these wharing inequalities, but loaves the articles daffable at 20 per cent, where it finds them, and of these bearing the lover rates of duly some are placed upon the free lit, while there are eligibly reduced.

There is no attempt in this tail to equalize the dules upon imported goods on any just principle, or to make equitable reduction important the fariff list. Of thirtyone or hard a facility of the control of the control

the rece list is popularly an assault upon

The minority then point to the fact that The minority then point to the fact that the metal, glass, pottery, suzar, rice, and other important interests affected by the original bill were given due notice of the charges proposed, and had ample opportunity to make a successful defense through their well organized associations. In this connection the report says:

Ennection the report says:

The wool growers of the country were led to believe from the lull first before the committee that no advence action would be had touching their inverses. They were therefore not being their inverses. They were therefore not being the committee in any official way, and those who were heard spoke for restoration of the dury of 18%, whiteout des ming that the invelopment profession they now ruloyed was to be swept item them, and their was interests left to the merry of a competition with wool growers in Accuralla, New Zesland, and the South American states where the principal cost of production is the herding required by shephords,

where later is cheap, and where feeding, a ther in winter orsummer, does not a tier tail the cost of sheep bushsadry.

The first effort, therefore, in the direction of free trade is simed at the unorganized farmers of the country, who, removed from the contra-of trade, busy on their farms and plautations, unused to meeting committees of Congress, and masterised that their interests were to be the first yielding of the British policy, through the ageory of the American Congress. Their is a large interest; few in the country are larger; it is found in every state of the Union, and, indeed, in mor countries; it is in the haids of the many, not the concentrated few. The facek masters and their workinen number at least 2,00,000 persons, the number of flocks will reach 1,109,709, and the capital invested has been estimated by competent antiority et more than \$500,000,009, and the annual product of 1885 was valued at \$125,000,009. Under the duty of 1897 the industry has grown to large proportions.

The minority endoavored to meet the reason.

duet of 1886 was rained at \$128,032,039. Under the duty of 1897 the Industry has grown to large proportions.

The minority endeavored to meet the reasonable expectation of this large class of their fellow citizens and restore the outgof 1817 upon wood, but were prevented by the velage of the majority, and from the same cause are madle to maintain even the existing rates. Nothing is left for this great interest, which corriebes every state in the union, but to appeal to Congress and to the country to repudisfe the work of the committee.

Hemp, another agricultural product of graving importance, is placed upon the free less. This is not so large an interest as that of want or sait, but it is a promising one, and even the results of really in the demands of our home markets, and the cheep initia wheat meeting useverywhere, as of the highest importance to the agriculturies of every state in the Union. It should have and receive for adequate protection, and not be crippled at this time, when the outlook for its profitable development promises so much.

The flax growers and apinners of America protest against the unjust and unreasonable action of the committee in taking flax from the dutiable and placing it upon the free list, and at a convention held in Chicago in February, 1896, declared that a reduction of daty on foreign fibers would be disastrons to the domestic industry.

Putting fish on the free list is an unaximated how at the fishing interests of the datact of the own.

blow at the listing interests of the eventry. It comes, also, at a time when it will be most sever ely felt. This bill proposes to creat the very outrage (the removal of the Cana than treaty), the fear of the possibility of which so aroused the indignation of the whole New Englad of there in evests without district to 1 of politics. It does more, it proposed to give to Canada for nothing what the dominion is longing in pay a high price for. The bill proposed by the majority could hardly affect to have in it so striking an example of the fully of theories which ray no strendto to existing facts.

The committee by the bill reported, fails to grasp and deal with the great question of the laxation of imports, either on the principle for revenue only or for revenue with incidental protection to our industries. This is illustrated is roughout their bill, and in no case more marked than in placing salt on the free list. This strile is manufactured in fifteen states and territories, and exists in others. As raw material, it is as cheap as soud, gravel, or clay for building purposes, and equally with them prepared for use, represents labor, and is only the more costly to the extent it is prepared for higher uses. It was protected in 1919 at the rate of 2 cents on each bushel; the price to reduce revenues, can the proposed action be institled. Seven thousand wage writers or to reduce revenues, can the proposed action be unstitled. Seven thousand wage writers comployed in this industry at home, the orice has fallen to 8 cents a bushel, and united without unities also or reason.

The minority cannot too carmestly prote the principle of the field to the consumer, or to reduce revenues, can the proposed action be institled so or reduce the result of a revenue system founded by the fishers, and the situation of resident with the proposed of this bill. They view its presence here, succioned as it is by the unanimous vote of the majority, as the first step towns of the country of the reduction of the surface of the field to the

e unity know from sad experience that chean prods, so called, means cheap labor, an it is things are the dearest when they are without the means to buy them.

The people are fixed of congressional interference with the business of the country, tired of legislative "marging," and the laborers are recites under the constant threat to reduce duties, which they realize means to them recited under the dearest wages and diminished comforts.

In our opinion this is a most unfortunatine to disturb the tariff, when prices are a normally low when hariness is in the unsalistentory condition we find it, and worthy industrial agricultural, and laborer without employment. The present industrial agricultural, and laborer without employment, which is a measure like the one stops at it measures without employment, it in extrably, will be, by a measure like the one stops at it which the finess, all have been looking for heter prices and tetter times, and it was conflictly believed they were to be realized in the very near forms but for the presence of this bill, and the agitation arready had and yet to come.

If the abe an honest desire upon the pric of the committee and the flows to reduce taxalton, avoid a surplus in the treasary, and leave then aupties with the people, we respectfully in the their attention to the learnal reve und laws, which has year collected in taxes from its out of them at the flowers.

If they would give attention to our single suggestion alone, which concerns the use of unit very and law which last year distribution to our single suggestion alone, which concerns the use of unit very adoption to the literal revenue and reduce. "War taxes" without hurt to any American interest.

If they would give attention to our single suggestion alone, which concerns the use of unit very alone in the industrial arts, they would release some manufacturers of great burdens, and much encourage to me industry.

The Venerable Count Defiant and Confident of Success-He Promises Early Complete Refutation of the Hostilities of the Press, the Lobby, and of

the "American Parliament." The following letter, just received in this city from Count de Lesseps, at Paris, affords vigorous reply to the opponents of his great undertaking of building a canal through the American isthmus. The text of the letter b blished in the National Resentions exclusions

vely, as follows:

Concassin Universitate at Canal InfraRashit R. Panis, March 25, 1985.—Dean Sidreceived the letter that you have done in send me the day, 14th of this mo, the
of I thank you for your interesting communition.

ation. We know the efforts which are made in the nited States in the labby of the two chambers of congress, and in certain newspapers, by the post at of our enterprise, as well as by the decides of the rival projects, and we always all for our rule of conduct to never take offer of the attacks of the kind that you sent as

the free violence and their origin densive them they and all authority; it would be giving an en imperiance which they have not if we ould answer. The causal is being dug at the time the jour-lists are writing their premises; the facts and e results are our best answer to all their

the results are our best answer to all their critics.

In a few days the delegates of the chambers of chemorres and of the principal centers of linears, who have inspected the works of the canal, will make known the result of their investigation; the tinth will be said by champatent and authorized men; our friends will have then in their hands an arsenal which will give them power when they judge it necessary to refute all the hestilities of the press and of the American particulated.

It hank you most cordulate of your ranged mark of fr endship, and I beg of you to accept, dear sir, the assurance of my highly distinguished consideration. The president director scheme, the samuance of my highly distinguished consideration. The president director scheme, the assurance of my highly distinguished consideration. The president director scheme.

Mardered Her Infant.

New Baunswick, N. J., April 11.—Thorsa

MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR US.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VETERANS' PARADE TO-DAY.

The Programme and Line of March-The President to Review Them-The Marine Band-A Short History of the Companies-The Hanquet.

The veterans of 1861 propose to make a big showing to-day, provided the weather is favorable. Final meetings of the executive committee and of several of the veteran organizations were held Saturday The reports received at headquarters indicates that the parade will be a success, notwithstanding the fact that its origin is due to haste and its preparation lack-

FIRST DIVISION.

Band of music. Grand Army of the Republic.

Band of misse.

President's Mounted Guards.

Associated Veterans, Volunteers, District of Commbia of April, 1801, in numerical order of battailons. Colors of each battailon form tenter of column

light of second division to rest on Fifth and streets.

Right of third division to rest on Sixth and

The line of march will be down Four and The line of march will be down Four andabalf street to Pennsylvania avenue, passing in review before the commissioners of the District of Columbia; thence along Pennsylvania avenue to the Peace monument; thence around south side of capitol grounds to east front of capitol, passing in review before the two bouses of Congress; thence along north side of capitol grounds back to Pennsylvania avenue west; along Pennsylvania avenue to the executive mansion, passing in review before the President and his Cabinet; thence along Pennsylvania avenue to Eighteenth, to K, to Seventh, down Seventh to Louislana avenue; thence along Louislana avenue to the city hall, where the parade will be dismissed.

The column will move promptly at 2

The column will move promptly at 2 The sides to the chief marshal will appear The sides to the chief marshal will appear mounted, with sword and sash, regulation list, white gloves, white saddle-cloth, triamed with red and blue, and will report to the chief of staff at the city hall.

It is expected that the thirty-four companies entering the service in 1861, which were divided into eight battallons, will be fully represented in the parade. The battallors were corralized as follows:

fallous were organized as follows on May

13, 1861;
First Battallon (rendezvous, Forrest Hall,
West Washington)—Maj. J. McH. Hollings
worth, Addutant W. H. Burch; Anderson
illes, Capt. C. H. Rodler; Potomae Light
Guards, Capt. Robert Boyd; Carrington Home
forard, Capt. James Godbard, and Andrew
Johnson Giards, Capt. J. H. Mellair.
Si cond Battallon (Potmylvania aveaus and
Sincteenth strect)—Maj. J. Gray Jewell, Adjutant Thos. P. Shatleross; Henderson Guard,
tapt. G. J. L. Forwell Company A. Subareg-mant (Capt. Garriegton's), Lient, H. B.
Cuttis; Company B. dis. Capt. James Kelley,
Con pany D. so, Capt. John McClelland; Company E. do, Wa son Guard, Capt. J. N. Jian.

Capt. G. J. L. Foxwell Company A. Unbai reg.mant (Capt. C. Artiegto's), Lient. H. B. Curtis: Company B. de, Capt. James Kell.y. Company D. so. Capt. John McClelland; Osnatorry E. do. (Wa son Guard), Capt. J. N. C. dian. J. T. Company D. so. Capt. John McClelland; Osnatorry E. do. (Wa son Guard), Capt. J. N. C. dian. J. T. C. Capt. J. T. C. Capt. J. T. C. Capt. J. T. C. Capt. J. F. Elder. Fourth Battallon—Lient. C. J. J. K. Smead; Clinical Webb, National Riff. s. Stemmer Guards. Capt. H. N. Knight; Cameron Rifles, Capt. J. F. Elder. Fourth Battallon—Lient. C. J. J. Towers A. Luisnt Irring. (Rendexvois, Tenth street and Yentsylvania arenus.) Company A. Washingington Light Guardy, Capt. J. Tyler Powell; Washington Light Guard. Capt. S. A. H. Marks, Jr. District Union Rickes, Capt. J. Tyler Powell; Washington Light Guard. Capt. S. A. H. Marks, Jr. District Union Rickes, Capt. Carlass Sortyson, Subsequently Company D. Lett. Infantry thowitzer corps. Capt. S. Coss, was transforred from the seventh to this battallon. Fifth Pariallon—Lient Col. Charas Except; Adjusted J. D. Hatton, (rendexvois, Combinal armory.) Metropolitan Rifles, Capt. W. H. Nalley; Jackson Guards, Capt. John McDermott; Co. A. Putnam Rifles, Capt. Greenwell; Considerational Guards, Capt. W. H. Denges; Co. F. Union Resiment, Capt. John McDermott; Co. A. Putnam Rifles, Capt. Greenwell; Consideration Resiment, Capt. John McDermott; Co. A. Putnam Rifles, Capt. Recenwell; Consideration Resiment, Capt. John McDermott; Co. A. Putnam Rifles, Capt. Recenwell; Consideration Resiment, Capt. J. R. Lloyd; Co. C. Capt. S. A. H. McKing, Capt. Breenwell; Consideration—Lion, Col. James A. Tait, Lieut. T. F. Chark, adjustant (rendexvois noar almetral to the frild battallon.

Sixth Battallon—Lion, Col. James A. Tait, Lieut. T. F. Chark, adjustant (rendexvois noar almetral to the furth Lattallon. Registron Rifles, Capt. Revenuedic, Capt. C. Capt. S. A. H. McKing, Capt. Leender, Tormer Rifles, Capt. Revenuedic, Condexvois noar almetral to annual was subsequently transfe

mustered in as follows:
April 19, Cart. L. Williams, Company A.
W. L. I.
April 11, Capt. W. H. Natley, Metropolitan
Bifles; Capt. S. A. H. McKim, Company C. National Guard; Capt. Joseph Gerhardi, Company
A. Turner Hilles; Capt. A. Rutherford, Mechanics; Union Rities; Capt. Loeffer, Washington Rifles; Capt. James Kelly (B. Union regiment); Capt. Geo. Thistieton, Company A.
Putnam Bifles.
April 13, Capt. E. C. Carrington, Company
A. U. R.; Capt. U. H. Bodler, Anderson Rities,
April 15, Capt. G. B., Sanead, National Rills;
Capt. P. H. King, B. N. G.; Capt. G. J. L. Foxwell, Henderson Guards,
April 17—Capt. James Goddard, Carrington
Honce Guard; Capt. S. A. H. Marks, Jr., Wabhmaton Light Guard; Capt. Rephril Morgan,
company B. N. G.; Capt. G. W. Miller, company C. U. R.; Capt. W. H. Dogges, Constitutional Guards.
Avril 15—Capt. Robert Boyd, Polomae Light

pany C. U. R., Cape. W. B. A. and C. Cape. Const. Guards.
April 18.—Capt. Robert Boyd, Potomae Light Guard; Capt. John McDermort, Jarkson Guard; Capt. H. M. Knight. Slowmer Guards.
April 19.—Capt. S. W. Owen, President's Mounted Guard.
April 29.—Capt. J. F. Elder. Cameron Rilles; Capt. J. Tyler Powell, campany E. W. L. L. mounted; Capt. J. Tyler Powell, campany E. W. L. L. mountes); Capt. J. Capt. J. Tyler Powell, campany E. W. L. L. mountes); Capt. J. Det. Capt. J. P. L. Capt. J. Capt. J. P. L. Capt. J. . R. April 32—Cart. Gamewell, company B. PatApril 32—Cart. Gamewell, company B. Patam Rifles; Capt. W. P. Ferguero, Company
N. G. Capt. S. Cross, company D. L. I.
lowling course; Capt. James N. Callau, Wain tomard: Capt. W. Krzyanowski, company
Turnor Rifles;
April 25—Capt. J. H. McDiair, Audiew Johnn Guard; Capt. C. R. Morrison, Descript Union
(Res.

4.00 more gathered in front of the building. The occasion had been advertised as an engileror tour demonstration under the a replica of the Trades Assembly. A large proportion of the Trades Assembly. A large proportion of the assemblage came in organized bodies, preceded by file and drum, and carrying have transparencies. Two or three hundred-off the heart wholly composed of nea between death and 40, committably clad. "Fight hours and and 40, committably clad. "Fight hours and the drop of the clade market." and "Opnose child laber," were sample motions. Judge Rich of Precedent and Alexander Sullivan were on the platform. R. Parso is violently assailed the Knights of Labor. But is well-energy arilway strikes, and then prinsipally to joint a moral in their arguments for the masses to organize till strikes should be made practically impossible and sheady work at reasonable pay could be obtained by meaning succession was beeing held a file of mean marched bearing a red flag, having on it an increption in German. This bather his death her progress and keep forred. It was not distinguished from the half dosen other flags, all of which were the regulation stars and stripes. About 500 evidently carnest sympathiacs drow close to the socialistic system, who praired to it an anarchist named Sain Fielding. At his feet set his negro wife.

All Quiet at East St. Louis.

East St. Louis. It. April 11.—The dry has All Quiet at East St. Louis. ittes, April 24—Capt. James Fletcher, Company F, J. R.; Capt. Robert Clark, City Guards. East St. Louis, Lt., April 11.—The day has been one of absolute quiet. General Reece, with his force increased by the seven additional 7. R.: Capt. Robert Clark, City Guards.

The executive committee up to a late your lost night had learned nothing from he Secretary of the Navy respecting the Marine band. The disappointment in not, sitting the Marine band to turn out with the veterars was keenly felt last night by be members of the association. They could that their service to the govern companies which arrived last eight and early
this morning, has been able to systematically cover every strategic point in the city,
and any fear which may have been felt from
the forth of the incendiary has almost entirely
ceased. As a nuatier of fast the alarm which
permeated the city before the arrival of the
troops has lessened, and it is now
believed that the worst is over.
Many of the resident workingmen,
although classed among the strikers,
express satisfaction at the fact that the troops
are in their midst. The soldiers have not yet
been compelled to do any arring, and the commanding officer expresses the belief that no
actual demonstration will be required from the
troops beyond that of their presence a still the
existing difficulties have ended. companies which strived last night and early cought that their service to the govern-eil, repectally as they were the first cops to offer themselves, would have nerli, repectally as they were the first incols to offer themselves, would have been favorably considered by the Secretary as a reasonable argument warranting the use of the Marine band. To night the 8th battallon will hold a benquet at Abnor's. Extensive preparations have been made for it. A number of sensitors, representatives, and distinguished persons will be present. A meeting of the old President's Mounted Guard was held Saturday night at 607 Seventh etrect to make arrangements for their parade. It is certain that at least twenty-live will be in line. Capt. O. E. Duffey presided, and was also elected commander of the Guards. Among those present were sergis. George Seitz, Laskey, Hodgson, and Langley, and Privates Henderson, Andrews, Cannon, Pfeffer, Grinder, Burch, Schwartz, Dayton, and Claver. The company has been ordered to meet in manament lot, attired in dark cloth suits, G. A. R. bats, and with gloves. After the meeting Mrs. Owens, widow of the late Col. S. W. Owens, commandant of the President's PORTLAND, Mr., April 11.—Hou. Elbridge Gerry died here yesterday, aged 73 years. Ho was born in Wa. rf rd, Oxford country, Me., Dec. 6, 1815; was admitted to the bar in 1889;

"BEHOLD A FLYING ROLL!"

THE CREAT TRIALS OF THE NEWSPAPER PROFESSION.

WASHINGTON D. C. MONDAY MORNING. APRIL 12 .1886.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage Declares the Newspaper Is the Great Educator and Evangelist of the Nineteenth

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 11, 1886.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached before a vast congregation this morning. The opening hymn begins: Before Johnshis awful throne You nations how with sacred joy!

After expounding passages in reference of the spread of knowledge all over the world, the eloquent speaker announced his text: Zachariah v: 1: "Behold a fising roll!"

Mounted Guards at bis death, entertained the gathering with an impromptu suppor at her residence.

The Corcoran Cadeta have accepted the invitation to parade, and will meet at their armory at 12 o clock sharp.

I The executive committee passed a resolution cisling on the citizens to recognize the occasion by a generous display of bunting.

Col. Lenuel Towers felt himself again in command of his old battalion, the Washington Light Infantry of 1861, Saturday night, as he sat at the head of the long banquet table in the banquet hall of the Washington Light Infantry Armory. Facing him sat fifty-five familiar faces of Company A. W. L. I. veterans. Among them were Licut, M. P. Fisher, Orderly Sergt, James C. leman, Sergts, James Shehan, George Bassett, and Isaac Heers, Corp. W. E. Morgan, and Privates John T. Ward, W. D. Wyvill, E. W. Woodruff, John Brashears, John V. R. Towers, James Parlgett, George Kahl, Joseph Flatz, P. M. O'Brien, J. W. Smoot, E. W. Davis, C. W. Franzont, George McNefr, William Hoover, W. S. Johnson, R. A. Whitchand, J. W. Sanderson, Charles W. Nelson, I. F. Mudd, John Cannon, George Young, Joseph L. Gedney, and M. Durnall.

Col. Wm. G. Moore, of the Infantry Corp. Dr. Talmage said:

This wingrel sheet of the text had on it a prophecy. The flying roll to day is the newspaper. In calculating the influences that affect society you can no more afford to ignore it than you can ignore the noonday sun or the Atlantic ocean.

It is high time that I preach a sermon expressing my appreciating of what the George Young, Joseph L. Gedney, and M. Darnall.

Col. Wm. G. Moore, of the Infantry Corps, was represented by members of his staff as follows: Capis. W. N. Dalton and E. G. Wheeler, Surgeon Ham Leach, Lieat. Harrison Dingman and A. W. Kelly. After all had partaken of the good things before them tonats were in order. The toast to the G. A. R. was responded to by Capt. Dingman. The toast to the W. L. I. Corps was replied to by Dr. Ham Leach. Corporal W. E. Morgan sang "Our Flag," the words and music of which were composed for the occasion. As an encore he sang "Vivs I.'America," a song that was hissel while he was singing it at the Smithsonian Institution in the latter part of 1850 at a henefit given company A. Toasts then followed in quick aucression. Capt. John Tucker's and Col. Jas. Y. Davis's memories were drunk standing and in silence, as also the toast to memories of the dead.

A long letter from Mr. John W. Clampett, of Chicago, and dispatches from S. V. Stilling, of Boston, were read and elicited much applause. Col. Towers's health and prosperity was drunk amid loud huzzahs. The affair broke up at midnight, every one leaving rejoiced at the scene and happy over the success of the occasion.

plicates Twenty-Two Aldermen. NEW YORK, April 11.-District Attorney Mar-

They will give real estate valued at \$ 8,00)

and deposits \$4,000 in cash with the city chamberlain. The district attorney says the story told by ex-Alderman Wate implicated

to watrant the placing of them upon their de-

EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT. Immense Demonstration in Chicago in

Its Favor.

CHICAGO, April 11.-Pully 8.00) working and crowded into the great armory of the 6th c.valry, on the lake front, last night and probably

at is high time that I preach a sermon expressing my appreciation of what the newspaper press had done and is are doing. No man, living or dead, is or has been so indebted to it as I am, for it gives me perpetual audience in every city, town, and neighborhood of Christendom, and I take this opportunity before God and this people to thank the editors, and publishers, and compositors, and type setters the world over, and I give fair notice that I shall take every opportunity of enlarging this field, whether by strucgraphic report on the Sabbath, or galley proofs on Monday, or previous distation. I have said again and again to the officers of this church, whoever else is crowded. Each responsible and intelligent reporter is ten or afteen churches built on to this church. Ninety-five per cent, of the newspapers are now my friends, and do me full justice and more than justice, and the other five of the hundred are such notorious liars that aboded believes them. It was in self defense that sixteen years ago I employed au official stenographer of my own, because of the appailing misrepresentations of myself and church. From that things have miraculously changed, until now it is just as appailing in the marvelous opportunity opened.

The newspaper is the great educator of

just as appalling in the marvelous opportunity opened.

The newspaper is the great educator of the ninetsenth century. There is no force compared with it. It is book, pulpit, platform, forum, all in one. And there is not an interest—religious, literary, commercial, selectific, agricultural, or mechanical—that is not within its grasp. All our courches, and schools, and colleges, and asylums, and art galleries feel the quaking of the printing press.

The institution of newspapers arose in Italy. In Venice the first newspaper was published, and monthly, during the time that Venice was warring against Solyman II, in Definatio, it was printed for the purpose of giving military and commercial in-

iose of giving military and commercial in-commation to the Venetians.

The first newspaper published in Eng-and was in 1588, and called the English Mercury. Others were styled the Weekly Discoverer, the Secret Ord, Hercelitas Ridens, &c.

The first attempt at this institution in France was in 1631, by a physician, who published the news for the amusement and health of his patients. The French nation understood fully how to appreciate this power. Napoleon, with his own hand, wrote articles for the press, and so early as in 1829 there were in Farts 100 journals. But in the United States the newspaper has come to stallmited away. Though in 1775 there were but thirty-seven in the whole country, the number of published journals is now counted by thousands; and to-day—we may is well achanwhedge it as not—the religious and secular newspapers are the great educators of the country.

I find no difficulty in accounting for the world's advance. Four centuries ago in Germany in counts of justice men fought with their first to see who should have the decision of the court, and if the judge's decision was meathefactory then the judge fought with counsel. Many of the lords could not read the decision of the lords.

what has made the change?

"Books," you say.

No, sir, the vast majority of citizens do not read books. Take this audience, or any ther primisenous assemblage, how many ther promisenous assemblage, how many treatiers or constitutional law, or political second increase they read? How many treat-ises on constitutional law, or political econ-cuty, or works of science? How many elaborate poems or books of trave? How much of Boyle or De Tocqueville, Xenophen or Herndotus or Percival? Not many? In the United States the people would not average one such book a year for each individual?

individual!

Whence, then, this intelligence—this expactly to talk about all themes, secular and religious; this acquaintance with science and art; this power to appreciate the leastiful and grand? Next to the Bible, leautiful and grand? Next to the Bible, the Lewspaper, swift-winged and everywhere present, flying over the fences shoved under the door, tossed into the counting-toom, hald on the work-bench, hawked through the cars! All read it—white and through of the property of the cars! All read the show the show the cars and after tea, Monday morning, Saturday night, Sunday and week day.

Low declare that I consider the newspaper to be the grand agency by which the taspel is to be preached, ignorance cast cut, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the would raised, Heaven rejoiced, and God glorified.

and God glorified.

In the clanking of the printing press, as
the shefts fly out, I hear the voice of the
Lord Almighty proclaiming to all the deal
rations of the cauth—"Lazarus, come
forth;" and to the retreating surges of
darkness—"Let there be light;" In many of our city newspapers, professing no more than secular information, there have appeared during the past ten years some of the grandest appeals in belaif of religion, and some of the most effective interpretations of God's government among the nations.

very bad. A newspaper may be started with an undecided character, but after it has been going on for years everybody finds out just what it is; and it is very good or it is very bad. The one paper is the embodiment of news, the ally of virtue, the foe of crime, the delectation of elevated taste, the mightlest agency on earth for making the world better. The other paper is a brigand and moral forces; it is a besiliner of reputation, it is the right arm of death and hell, it is the mightlest agency in the universe for making the world worse and battling the cause of God. The one an angel of intelligence and mercy; the other a friend of darkness. Between this archangel and this fury is to be fought the great battle which is to decide the fate of the world. If you have any doubt as to which is to be victor, ask the prophecies; ask God; the chief batteries with which He would vindicate the right and thunder down the wrong, have not yet been unlimbered. The great Armageddon of the nations is not to be fought with swords, but with steel pens; not with builets, but with steel pens; not with builets and the Gibraltars of that conflict will be the editoand the Moultries and the Pulaskis and the Gibraliars of that conflict will be the editorial arise of the conflict will be the editorial and reportorial rooms of our great newspaper establishments. Men of the press, under God you are to decide whether the humas race shall be saved or lost. God has put a ore stupendous responsibility upon you than upon any other class of persons. What long strides your profession have made in influence and power since the day when Peter Sheffer invented cast metal type, and because two books were foun i just alike they were ascribed to the work of the devil, and books were printed to strips of bamboo: and Rev. Jesse Gloverorighated the first American printing press, and the common council of New York, in solemn resolution, offered £40 to any and the Moultries and the Pulaskis and the Dec. 5, 1815; was admitted to the bar in 1830; in 1840 was clerk or the home of ripresentatives of Maine; in 1842 was appointed state's atterney for Oxford county, and re-elected by the people the following year; in 1846 he was elected to the sate leaf sture, and he was a Ropresentative in Congress from Maine from 1840 to 1831. On the years he has resided in Portland, charged in the practice of his profession. The signer of it of electration of independence, bearing his name, was his grandfather.

printer who would come there and live; and when the speaker of the house of parliament in England amounced with Indignation that the public prints had recognized some of their doings, until in this day, when we have in this country about 500 skilled phonographers, and about 13,000 newspapers printing, in one year, 3,500,000,000 copies. The pres and the telegraph have gone down into the same great harvest field to resp, and the telegraph says to the newspaper, "I'll rake while you bind," and the iron teeth of the telegraph are set down at one end of the harvest field and drawn clean zeroes, and the newspaper gathers up at one end of the harvest field and drawn clean across, and the newspaper gathers up the sheaves, setting down one sheaf on the treakfast table in the shape of a morning newspaper, and putting down another sheaf on the tea table in the shape of an evening newspaper, and that man who neither reads nor takes a newspaper would be a curiosity. What vast progress since the day when Cardinal Wolsey declared that either the printing press must go down or the church of God must go down, to this time when the printing press and the pulpit are in combination, and a man on the Sabbath day may preach the gospel to 500 people, while on Monday morning, through the secular journals, he may preach that gospel to millions.

Notwithstanding all this that you have Notwithstanding all this that you have gained in position and influence, men of the press, how many words of sympathy do you get during the course of a year? Not ten. How many sermons of practical helpfulness for your profession are preached during the twelve months? Not one. How many words of excertation, and denursication, and hypercriticism do you get in that same length of time? About 10,000. If you are a type-setter and get the type in the wreng lount, the foreman storms at you. If you are a foreman and cannot surmount the insurmountable and get the "forms" ne a type-setter and get the type in the wrong lount, the foreman storms at you. If you are a foreman and cannot surmount the insumouniable and get the "forms" ready at just the time, the publisher deneunces you. If you are a publisher and make minunesgement, then the owners of the paper will be hard on you for lack of dividerd. If you are an editor and you amounte an unpopular sentiment, all the pens of Christendom are flung at you. If you are a reporter you shall be held responsible for the indistinctness of public speakers, and for the fact that you cannot work quite so well fin the flickering mealight and after midnight as you do in the moonday. If you are a proof reader, upon you shall come the united wrath of editor, reporter and reader, because you do not properly arrange the periode, and the semicolous, and the exclamation points, and the asterisks. Plenty of abuse for you, but no sympatry. Having been in a position where I could see these things going on from year to year, I have thought that this morning I would preach a sermon on the trinks of the newspaper profession, praying that God may bless the sermon to all those to whom this message may come, and leading those not in the profession to a none kindly and lenient bearing toward those who are.

Che of the great trials of this newspaper profession is the fact that they are compalied to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every tax spaper effice, day by day, go the weaknesses of the world, the vanities that want to be corrected, all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent, all the meanness that wants to gets its wares noticed gratis in the citiorial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising column, all the meanness that wants to gets its wares noticed gratis in the citiorial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising column, all the mean who want to be set right who never were right, all the crack-brained philose-ophers, with story as long as their hint, and as glor my as their finger un

Another great trial of the newspaper Another great trial of the newspaper prefession is inadequate compensation, rince the days of Hazlitt and Sheridan and John Milton and the wallings of Grub street. London, literary toil, with very few exceptions, has not been properly requited. When Oliver Goldsmith received a friend in his house, he, the author, had to sit on the window, because there was only one chair. Lineres sold his splendid work for a ducat. He fee, the author of 218 volumes, died pundless. The learned Johnson dined behind a screen because his clothes were too shabby to allow him to dine with the genslabby to allow him to dine with the genb men, who on the other side of the screen,

shably to allow him to dine with the gentle men, who on the other side of the screen, were applanding his works. And so on down to the present time, literary toil is a great struggle for bread. The world seems to have a givence against a man who, as trey say, gets his living by his wits; and the day laborer says to the man of literary toil; 'You come here, and shove a plane, and hadmer a shorinst, and break coldelectures, and carn an honest living as I do, first ad of sitting down there in idleress scribbling;" But God knows that there are no harder worked men in all the suith than the newspaper people of this cunity. It is not a matter of hard times; it is characteristic of all times. Men have a better appreciation for that which appeals to the brain. They have no idea of the immerse financial and intellectual exhausticas of the newspaper press. They granble because they have to pay five crists a copy and what they had only to pay one. While there are a few exceptions—and some few do make large foitunes—the vast majority of newspaper pape in his day have a struggle for livelihood; and if in their hardship and exasperation thry sometimes write things they caght bot to write, let these facts be an alleviation. Of men of the press, it will be a great help to you if when you come is me late at night, fragged out and nervous with your work, you would just kneed down and commend your case to God, who has promised to be your God and the God of your children forever.

Another great trial of the newspaper profession is the diseased appetite for unbrealthy intelligence. You blame the newspaper profession is the diseased appetite for unbrealthy intelligence.

fersion is the diseased appetite for un-boulthy intelligence. You blame the news-

fersion is the diseased appetite for unhealthy intelligence. You blame the newspaper press for giving such prominence to
munders and scandals. Do you suppose
that so many papers would give prominence
to these things if the people did not demend them? I go but the meat market of
a foreign city, and I find that the butchers
berg up on the most conspicuous hooks,
meat that is tainted, while the meat that is
firsh and savory is put away without any
especial care. I come to the conclusion
that the people of that city love tainted
ment. You know very well that if the
great mass of people in this country get
held of a newspaper, and there are in it no
runsway notches, no broken up families,
no defamation of men in high position, they
preducence the paper insipid. They say,
"It is shockingly dult to night." I believe
it is one of the trials of the newspaper
press, that the people of this country deman, an intelligent man, and a paper somes
into your band. You open it, and there are
there columns of spiendidly written ediforial, recommending some moral sendment, or evolving some scientife
theory. In the next column there is a There are only two kinds of newspapers— the one good, very good, the other bad, very bad. A newspaper may be started with an undecided character, but after it forist, recommending some moral entiforist, recommending some moral entifrest, or evolving some scientific
theory. In the next column there is a
miscrable, contemptible divorce case.
Which do you read first? You dip
into the editorial long enough to
say: "Well, that's very ably written,"
and you read the divorce case from the
"long primer" type at the top to the "nonparel!" type at the bottom, and then you
ask your wife if she has read it. Oh, it is
cally a case of supply and demand. Newspaper men are not fools. They know what
you want, and they give it to you. I believe that if the church and the world
breight nothing but pure, honest, healthful
newspapers, nothing but pure, honest, and
healthful newspapers would be published.
If you should gather all the editors and
the reporters of this country in one great
conventior, and then ask of them what
I'm of a paper they would unanimously say:
"We would prefer to publish an elevating

I make no spolegy for a dehaushed news peper, but I cm saying these things in order to divide the responsibility between those that print and those that read.

Another temptation of the newspaper profession is the great allurment that currounds them. Every occupation and profession has temptations peculiar to itself, and the newspaper profession is not an exception. The great draught, as you know, is on the nervous forces, and the brain is racked. The blundering political speech must read well for the sake of the party, and so the reporter, or the editor, has to make it read well, although every sentence was a catastrophe to the English language. The reporter must hear all that an insudible speaker, who thinks it is valigar to speak cut, says, and it must be right the next morning or the next night in the papers, though the night before, the whole audience sat with its hand behind its ear, in vein trying to catch it. This man must go the relations and the solutions of the relations of the party mentions of the read of the relations of the papers. dience sat with its hand belaind its ear, in voin trying to catch it. This man must go though killing night work. He must go into heard assemblages, and into unventilated audience rooms that are enough to take the life out of him. He must visit rount rooms, which are almost always disgusting with rum and tobacco. He must expece himself at the fire. He must write in fatid alley ways. Added to all that he must have basty mastication and irregular healifs. To bear up under this tremendous networks strain, they are tempted to artificial stimulus, and how many thousands have nore down under that pressure God only knews. They must have something to keep out the chill, and after a seant night's skep they must have something to revive them they must have something to revive them for the morning's work. This is what made for the morning's work. This is what made House Greeley such a stout temperance man. He told me that he had seen so many of his commades go down under that temptation. Oh, my brother of the newspaper profession, what you cannot do without artificial climulus (fod does not want you to do. There is no halfway ground for our literary people, between teetotalism and dissipation. Your professional success, your demeatic peace, your eternal salvable will depend upon your theories in repaid to strifficial stimulus. I have had so many friends go down under the temptation, their britishery quenched, their homes lirsted, that I cry out this morning. In the words of enother: "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it movelt itself sright in the cup; for at the least it bitch like a scrpent and it stingeth like an adder."

Arother trial of this profession, is the fact that no one seems to care for their souls. They feel bitterly about it, though they laugh. People sometimes laugh the loudest when they feel the worst. They are expected to gather up religious proceedings, and to discuss religious doctrines in the sculs. They feel bitterly about it, though they laugh. People sometimes laugh the loudest when they feel the worst. They are expected to gather up re ligious proceedings, and to discuss religious doctrines in the editorial columns; but who expects them to be saved by the sermons they phonograph, or by the doctrines they discuss in the editorial columns. The world looks upon them as professional. Who preaches to reporters and editors! Some of them came firm religious homes, and when they left the parental roof, whoever regarded or disregarded, they come off with a father's tendiction and a mother's prayer. They never think of those good old times but teas came into their eyes, and they move around this great, roaring metropolis homestek. O, if they only knew what a helpful thing it is for a man to put his weary head down on the bosom of a sympathetic Christ. It's knows how nervous and tired you are. He has a heart large enough to take in all yet interests for this world and the next. On the of the newspaper press you sometimes get sick of this world, it seems so hollow and unsatisfying. If there are any people in all the earlith that need God, you are the men, and you shall have him, if only this day you implore His mercy.

A man was found at the foot of Canal street. As they picked him up from the water and brought him to the morgue they saw by the contour of his forehead that he had great mental capacity. He had entered the newspaper profession. He had great dawn in health. He took to artificial sinculus. He went down further and furtiler, and sick, and in despair he flung himself off the deck. They found in his pocket a reporter's ped, a lead pencil, a photograph of street was as fair as when, seven years ago, be left his country home, and they it is not the fluory of his forehead that he had seen who had loved him long type. Beath, as semelines it will smoothed the street was as fair as when, seven years ago, be left his country home, and they it can be also the wind word him no chance.

Let me ask all a, an

Let me ask all a.en connected with the printing prices that they kelp us more and noise in the effort to make the world better. I charge you in the name of God, before when you must account for the tremendous infuence you hold in this country, to consectate yourselves to higher endeavors. You are the men to flight back this invasion of cerrupt literature. Lift up your right hand and swear new allegiance to the cause of this other py and religion. And when, at last, starding on the plains of judgment you look out upon the unnumbered throngs ever whem you have had influence, may it

last, standing on the plains of judgment you look out upon the unnumbered throngs over whem you have had influence, may it to found that you were among the mightlest cheries that lifted men upon the exalted 18thway that lends to the renown of heaven. Fetter then to have sat in editorial chair, from which, with the finger of type, you decided the destluies of empires, but decided them wrong, that you had been some dunground exile, who, by the light of window iron-grated, on scraps of a New Testament leaf, picked up from the hearth, spelled out the story of him who taketh away the sins of the world.

In Eternity, Dives is the beggar!
Well, my friends, we will all soon get through writing and proof reading, and publishing. What then? Our ride is a book. Our years are the chapters. Cur months are the paragraphs. Our days are the entences. Our doubts are the interegation points. Our initiation of others the quotation marks. Our attempts at display a cash. Death the period. Eternity it e peroration. O God, where will we spend it? Have you heard the news, more startling than any found in the journals of the leat six weeks? It is the tidings that man is lost. Have you heard the news, more startling than any found in the journals of the last six weeks? It is the tidings that man is lost. Have you heard the news, more startling than any found in the journals of the last six weeks? It is the tidings that man is lost. Have you heard the news, more startling than any found in the journals of the last at man is lost. Have you heard the news, more startling than any found in the journals of the last six weeks? It is the tidings that man is lost. note startling than any found in the jour-rals of the last six weeks? It is the tid-ings that man is lost. Have you heard the naws, the gladdest that was ever an-nounced coming this day from the throne of God. lightning couriers leaping from the polare gate? The news! The glorious taws! That there is pardon for all guilt, and comfort for all trouble. Set it up in "double-leaded" columns and direct it to the whole race. A Secteh poet, insane on everything but religion, wrote this beautiful yet strange thyme:

thy me:
God hath pardened all my sin.
That's the news! That's the news!
I fed the winess deep within.
That's the news! That's the news!
And effect He took my sins away.
And to ght me how to watch and pray,
I'm hapty now from day to day.
That's the news! That's the news!

And new if any one should say:
Whet's the news: What's the news?
O'l tell him you've begun to pray—
That's the news: That's the news!
That you have l-med the concurring band,
And now with loy at Ged's realmand,
You're marching to the letter land.
That's the news!
That's the news! The Permanent Exposition. An important needing of the exposition or-cutive estimilities was held at Willard's Sat-

then we k already emploie. The committee instructed to prepare an address to congress, the press, and the public submitted the same, which was ordered printed without delay.

At the next regular inceting, or Friday night, the twenty numbers at the board of prenoden from Baltimore will be invited to be present for conference.

A committee of three was appointed to visit New York in response to an important integrals received from that city on the subject of the exposition. The chair appointed the following committee for that purpose: Juff Chandler, Stilson Butchins, and Alox, D. Anderson. Anderson,
After a general discussion of the work on hand the receting adjourned at a late boar.

The President Goes to Church.

The President and Col. Lamont attended the norming service at the First Presbysarian Church yesteday, and listened to a sermon by Ir. Sunderland. In the evening the President drove out and enjoyed his drive through the northern part of the city.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,

SERIOUS RUPTURE BETWEEN BRITISH AND RUSSIAN COMMISSIONERS.

ladstone Denounced by Wolseley-Progress of Coalition Negotiation --Vote of Confidence-Ministerial Crisis in the Argentine Confederation,

LONDON, April 11 .- A dispatch received to-night from the Afghan frontler, via Teberan, states that a serious rupture has ecurred between the British and the Russian members of the international commisern boundary of Afghanistan according to bury and M. de Giers in 1884. The dispatch tates that the disagreement is so serious as to have brought the work of the commispute shall have been passed upon by the the subject has been reported by the respective commissioners. Dispatches con-firmatory of this report are known to have offices, but the contents of those dispatches re at present withheld from the public.

The situation on the Afghan frontier as it xisted a few weeks ago is fully explained in a letter just published, which was written by Gen. Sir Joseph H. Ridgeway, written by Gen. Sir Joseph H. Ridgeway, the chief British commissioner, to a per-ronal friend and veteran Indian officer now living in London. Gen. Ridgeway states that the work of the commission had been proceeding peacefully and with apparent barmony, but with the advantage always on the part of the Russians. They were on their own soil, accompanied by a large army and a horde of civil officials, and as fast as the boundary of each section was decided upon the territory upon cfficials, and as fast as the boundary of each section was decided upon the territory upon the Bussian side was at once organized under a Russian government and garrisoned by Russian froops. The impress and inducted fixes and civilization were thus carried up to the very borders of Afghanistan, and the might and dignity of Great Britatu showed very poorly by contrast. The British commissioners had only a complimentary escort of troops and no means or authority to organize the Agrahas on their side of the frontier, so that they were left under their rude tribal government. The Russian colonies were generously substilized, and soon became erriment. The Russian colonies were generously subsidized, and soon became highly prosperous settlements. This caused the Afghans to regard with veneration the great white carr, while it undermined or totally destroyed their loyalty to the distant ameer of Aghanistan and the still more remote empress of India. The Russians had secret agents always at work in the villages not yet reached by the commission pointing out the advantages of Russian work in the villages not yet reached by the commission pointing out the advantages of Russian over Afghan rule. These agents give large bribes to the head men of each tribe or village, and when their wishes were consulted as to whether the boundary line should be so fixed as to leave them on Russian or Afghan soil, they invariably decided in favor of Russia. As the British commission's orders were to establish an ethnological as well as a defensible boundary, the preference of the native chiefs were entitled to grave considerations and were generally compiled with. In this way the Russians had gained many valuable slices of territory which would have been left on the Afghan side if the loundary line had been drawn straight between the bases agreed upon.

GLADSTONE DENOUNCED BY WOLSELEY.

letween the bases agreed upon.

GLADSTONE DENOUNCED BY WOLSELRY.
LENDON, April 11.—Lord Wolseley, in a speech in London last night, said that the Fr glish empire had been built and preserved through the valor and endurance of its soldiers and sailors, directed by ablestatesmen. Hitherto it had been their lot to defend their country against foreign foes, but now they were called upon by the people of English do do duty in trampling under footen first more serious, because they were camiles within their boundaries. He called upon the English nation to say: "Stand off" to any one, whoever he might be, who should dust to try to break or dismember the empire, thereby ruthlessly destroying it. Lord Wolseley's speech was received with deafening cheers.

deafening cheers. MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Burnos Avins, April 11 (via Galveston)

The electoral canvass is proceeding with great activity; a ministerial canvass is expected. The presidential elections of this republic will be held to morrow. The opposition candidate is Senor Ocampo, while the government party will vote for Senor Juarez Celman.

UNITED STATES STEAMER DOCKED. LONDON, April 11.—The United States steamer Pensacola has gone into dock for repairs at Messina, having been aground.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.
ATHENS, April 11.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday several speeches were made in favor of a war with Tursey. Many of the members demanded the enforcement of the cloture, but Prime Minister Delyn-nis declared in favor of freedom of speech. After a debate which lasted for a week a vote of confidence in the government was passed-129 to 83.

FORECAST OF CONGRESS.

"District Day" in the House To-Day-Pressure for Precedence-Special Orders Senator Frye's Fisheries Reso-

lution. That stage of the session is near at hand be-yond which the chances for final action upon my measure of general legislation not already passed by one house, will rapidly diminish There is for this reason a steaty and constant pressure for right of way on the part of mena-bers of loth houses, having in charge the more intertant measures which are yet to receive the consideration of the branch in which they

to day is the resolution relative to the appoint

The special order of the Senate for 2 o'clock to day is the resolution relative to the appointment of a fishery commission, and Senator Frye will try to secure for it in addition that portion of the morning hour devoted by the rules to unablected cases."

Senator Pawes intends to call up for artical clocks the holion appropriation bit. A long delate is not anticipated, for the point is not a safe one for speculation.

To-morrow in the morning hour Senator Var Wick will sak consideration for the point is not cast one for speculation.

To-morrow in the morning hour Senator Var Wick will sak the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the interstate commerce bit, while Senator Half will turk for senator bill while Senator Bills will try for senator light will try forward the general peneton fell and the arbitration bill.

Senator Plant as bits a week for more sengit at our commity to speak upon his resolution to regard the access of the movement by bringing it into antagentism with the matters of introduct general legislation.

After teeday, which is we appare for Plant as to profitting the success of the movement by bringing it into antagentism with the matters of introduct general legislation.

After teeday, which is we appare for Plant at Columbia matters the House will at their bringing it into an content on over the collection of the current by the Huntstonic election case. It any line remains after that it is the related of the report in the construction of the current by the Huntstonic election case. It any line remains after that it is resident or other than the follows will be about a content of the current position of the current by the Huntstonic election.

The lard bill will be repeated to day, and the House will the maximum and after the usual one hour of declaration.

The taril bill will be repeated to day, and the House will be asked to fix days for its consideration.

The taril bill will be repeated to day, and the House will be asked to fix days for its consideration.

The hard by the content of

The Weather.

Indications for Washington and vicinity—
Local rains, slightly warmer weather.

Thermometric readings—5 a. m., 57.09; 7 a. m., 51.09; 11 a. m., 53.09; 3 p. m., 51.09; 7 p. m., 49.09; 11 p. m., 48.09; mean temperature, 50.09; maximum, 61.09; minimum, 48.09; mean relative humidity, 80.09; total proofpilartion, 0.00 inches.